The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

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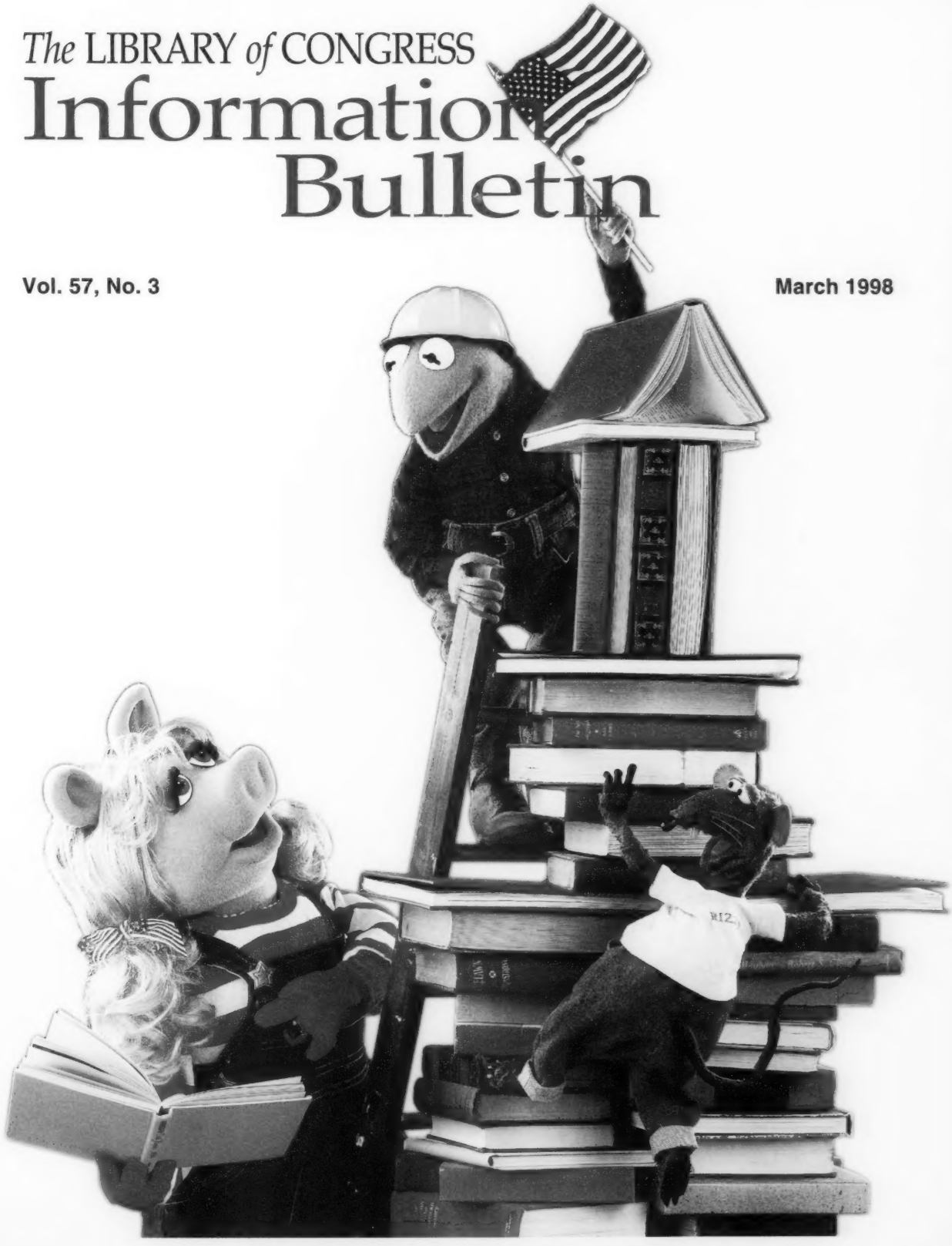

'Building a Nation of Readers'

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

Vol. 57, No. 3 March 1998

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: The Muppets are featured in "Building a Nation of Readers," a new poster produced by the Library's Center for the Book, the American Library Association and The Jim Henson Co. *Reproduced courtesy of The Jim Henson Co.*

Cover Story: Since its "Year of the Reader" campaign in 1977, the Center for the Book's reading promotion campaigns have raised national awareness about the importance of reading and created new partnerships for the Library of Congress. The "Building a Nation of Readers" campaign culminates in 2000, the year of the Library of Congress's bicentennial. 50

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Production

House Hears LC Budget Request

Librarian Requests 6.5% Increase for FY 1999

Dr. Billington asked a House panel on Feb. 3 to support the Library's budget request for fiscal 1999 of $369.3 million in net appropriations and $27.7 million in authority to use receipts from the Copyright Office and the Cataloging Distribution Service.

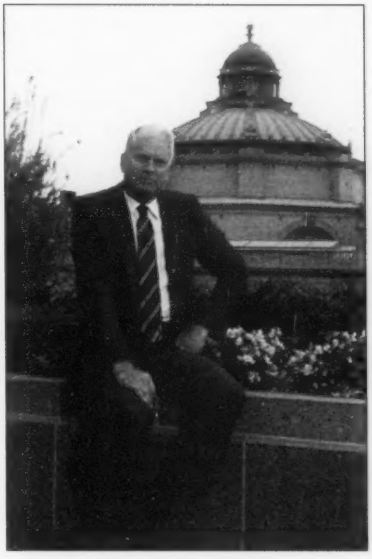
The budget request represents a net increase of 6.5 percent from the Library's fiscal 1998 net appropriation of $346,912,000 and $30,295,000 in receipts.

The new fiscal year will begin Oct. 1. The Librarian appeared before the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee, led by Rep. James T. Walsh (R-N.Y.).

The major component of the increase that Dr. Billington requested is funding for mandatory pay raises and unavoidable price-level increases at $12.8 million. Other key items in the Library's request include: $2 million to replace outdated personal computers, $2.5 million for security improvements, $1.3 million to fund off-site storage, $871,770 to fund a succession plan for the Congressional Research Service and $1.25 million for cassette book machines for blind and physically handicapped users.

Members in attendance, in addition to the chairman, were: ranking member José E. Serrano, (D-N.Y.) and Reps. Randy "Duke" Cunningham (R-Calif.), Zach Wamp (R-Tenn.), Tom Latham (R-Iowa) and Vic Fazio (D-Calif.).

Associate Librarian Donald Scott, CRS Director Daniel P. Mulhollan, Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters, Frank Kurt Cylke, director of LC's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb all joined the Librarian in answering questions from the committee. The members on the panel asked many questions, including some about progress on arrearages and the National Digital Library Program, the program for blind and physically handicapped readers and the CRS succession plan.



"The Library's first priority is to make knowledge available and useful to the United States Congress. This primary purpose can be realized only if the Library continues to acquire, organize, preserve, secure and sustain its incomparable collections for present and future use."

— James H. Billington
Librarian of Congress

Following are excerpts from Dr. Billington's written statement submitted to the House Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee:

The Library's mission is to make its resources available and useful to Congress and the American people and to sustain and preserve a universal collection of knowledge and creativity for future generations.

The Library's first priority is to make knowledge available and useful to the United States Congress. This primary purpose can be realized only if the Library continues to acquire, organize, preserve, secure and sustain its incomparable collections for present and future use. These are the top priorities in the Library's 1997-2004 Strategic Plan, ... closely followed by the imperative to make the Library's unique collections and resources maximally accessible to the American people.

Funding the Library's fiscal 1999 budget request is critical to our current efforts: to provide and enhance service to Congress, to add content to the National Digital Library, to continue arrearage reduction, to maintain a modern copyright system, to ensure strong collections security, to maintain service to blind and physically handicapped persons and to implement preservation improvements, particularly for the Library's audiovisual materials.

The Library's budget request for fiscal year 1999 — $369.3 million in net appropriations and $27.7 million in authority to use receipts — supports these and other strategic priorities. This is a net increase of 6.5 percent over fiscal 1998, which includes $12.8 million to fund mandatory pay raises and unavoidable price-level increases and $9.6 million to meet critical growing workload increases (net of program decreases). ... The historic investment Congress has made in the Library's staff, collections and facilities is now ... increasing benefits to people in their localities all over America as access grows daily to the Library's information about Congress and to the content of the Library's collections via the Internet. ... [In fiscal 1997, Internet transactions doubled over the previous year.] By late 1997, the Library was receiving some 2 million Internet electronic transactions every workday; in addition, more than 500,000 internal electronic transactions ... are handled every workday.

The National Digital Library Program is our major gift to the nation, which will

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Mr. Lincoln's Virtual Library

Presidential Web Site Funded by Jones Foundation

"Mr. Lincoln's Virtual Library" became a reality on Feb. 3, when the Library's National Digital Library Program released a new Web site dedicated to the 16th president.

The new site (www.loc.gov), part of the American Memory on-line historical collections, is a preview that offers selections from two collections at the Library that illuminate the life of Lincoln.

The donation of $1 million from Donald G. Jones, Terri L. Jones and the Jones Family Foundation, which makes the site possible, was celebrated that evening in the Jefferson Building's Members' Room.

"Don Jones has been a friend of the Library and, since 1990, a supporter of our electronic initiatives," said Dr. Billington. "He was instrumental in the establishment of our congressional database THOMAS and the National Digital Library Program, and now he is helping us again by making it possible for the Library to share with the nation its important and popular collections relating to Abraham Lincoln."

"I am pleased to be able to aid the Library of Congress in its important work in bringing the riches of its collections to all Americans," said Mr. Jones. "The National Digital Library Program is leading the way in making intellectual content freely available to students, scholars and lifelong learners anywhere, anytime."

Patricia Fisher/Fisher Photography

Dr. Billington greets benefactor Donald Jones, who — along with Terri Jones and the Jones Family Foundation — made possible the creation of "Mr. Lincoln's Virtual Library" on the Web.

The event was so noteworthy that even Lincoln himself attended — in the form of presidential impersonator Michael Krebs, who so closely resembled the man he was playing that attendees who compared the face of Mr. Krebs with that of Lincoln (on view on large-screen demonstration monitors in the room) were hard-pressed to note any dissimilarities. Mr. Krebs's performance can be seen and heard on-line at lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/alhtml/alhome (click on "Lincoln Reception Cybercast").

Mr. Jones reminisced how, growing up in Springfield, Ill., he had been a paperboy to the historic home of Lincoln. "I am continuing my tradition of being a paperboy from an analog format to a digital one," he said.

The gift will also help the Library forge partnerships with other major repositories of Lincolniana, creating a "virtual library" of Lincoln materials, linked via the Internet.

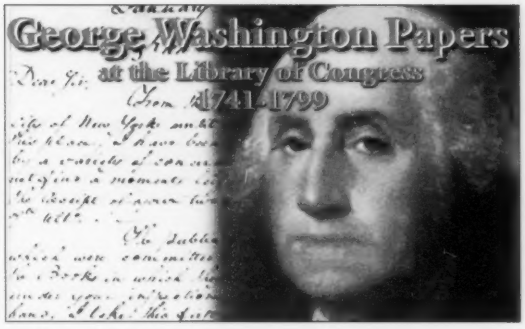
The Library's richest manuscript collection of Lincoln materials is housed in the Robert Todd Lincoln Collection, deposited in the Library in 1919 by President Lincoln's only surviving son. This unparalleled collection, first made available to the

Patricia Fisher/Fisher Photography

Presidential impersonator Michael Krebs held the audience spellbound with his portrayal of Lincoln.

George Washington Papers Go On-Line

Collection Comprises 8,000 Pages of Letters



The Library has released online a major portion of its George Washington Papers, which are among the papers of 23 presidents held by the Library of Congress. They can be viewed as part of the American Memory Collections of the National Digital Library Program at www.loc.gov/.

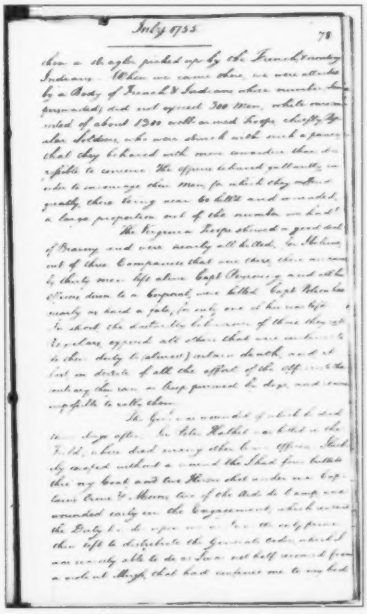
The complete George Washington Papers from the Manuscript Division consists of approximately 65,000 items (176,000 pages). This first release includes 41 letterbooks — about 8,000 pages of correspondence, letterbooks, commonplace books, diaries, journals, financial account books, military records, reports and notes, accumulated by Washington from 1741 through 1799.

Included among his youthful commonplace books is the copy he made of the manual for polite behavior, "Rules of Civility." Correspondence, letterbooks and travel journals cover Washington's life as a Virginia county surveyor and as colonel of the militia during the French and Indian War. His election as delegate to the First and Second Continental Congresses, and his command of the American army during the Revolutionary War are well documented. Notes, correspondence and a journal of proceedings record his two presidential administrations from 1789 through 1797. Because of the wide range of Washington's interests, activities and correspondents, which included ordinary citizens as well as celebrated figures, his papers are a rich source for almost every aspect of Colonial and early American history. The collection is organized into eight parts that will be published successively through 1999. This project is funded by Reuters America Inc. and the Reuter Foundation.

Among the highlights of the letters are one that Washington wrote to his mother, Mary Ball Washington, on July 18, 1755. In it, he describes a battle with the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne, Pa.:

"I luckily escaped without a wound, tho' I had four bullets through my Coat, and two Horses shot under me. ... I was not half recovered from a violent illness that confined me to my Bed, and a Waggon [sic], for above ten Days."

American Memory is a project of the National Digital Library Program of the Library of Congress, which is aiming to make available over the Internet millions of the Library's unique American history collections. Already, more than two dozen collections are available, ranging from Civil War photographs of Mathew Brady and short films of Thomas Edison to documents relating to slavery and the civil rights movement and women's suffrage.


July 1755 79

In this 1775 letter to his mother, George Washington describes a battle with the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne, Pa.

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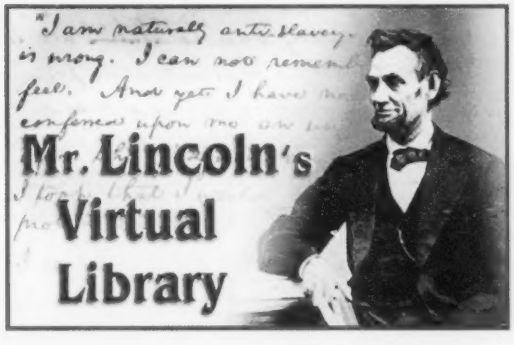
public in 1947, contains more than 15,000 items, including such treasures as Lincoln's drafts of the Emancipation Proclamation, his first inaugural address and letters about political and domestic troubles. (The Emancipation Proclamation is on view at the Library in the exhibition "American Treasures of the Library of Congress." See story on page 46.)

Additional treasures of Lincolniana came to the Library in 1950 through the generosity of Alfred Whital Stern of Chicago. Highlights of the more than 11,000 items in this collection include copies of three speeches delivered by Lincoln during his term as a U.S. representative from Illinois, Lincoln's scrapbook documenting his debates with Stephen A. Douglas during the Illinois senatorial campaign of 1858, and materials relating to the 1860 presidential election, his assassination and funeral.



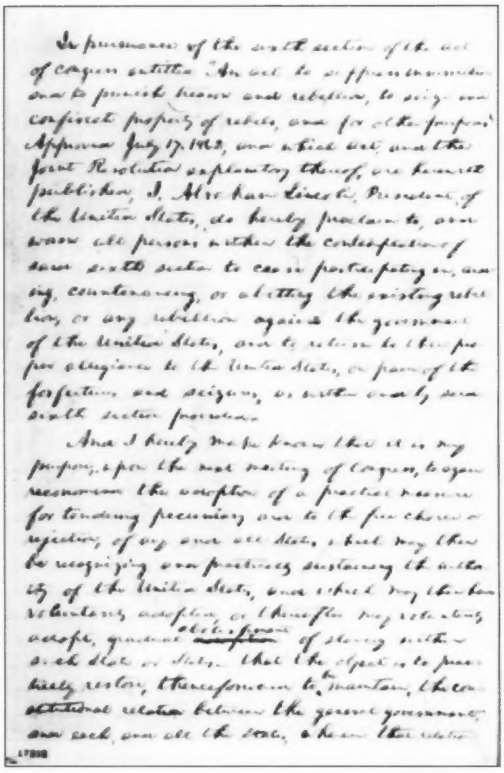
— *Guy Lamolinara*

Emancipation Proclamation on Display

'American Treasure' in First Appearance Since 1983

For the first time in 15 years, the Library is displaying Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in the continuing "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition; it can be seen through May. "American Treasures" is a permanent, rotating exhibition that features different significant documents every three months, giving the public the opportunity to experience the richness and diversity of the Library's American historical collections. The Emancipation Proclamation was displayed to the public briefly in 1983 and 1975, and for a longer period in 1962-1963.

Almost from the beginning of his administration, Lincoln was pressed by abolitionists and radical Republicans to issue an Emancipation Proclamation. In principle, Lincoln approved, but avoided action against slavery until he had the support of the American people. The passage of the Second Confiscation Act by Congress on July 17, 1862, which gave Union forces the right to confiscate, or free, slaves held by Southern rebels of the government, provided the desired signal. Not only had Congress relieved the president of the considerable strain of the administration's limited initiative on emancipation, it was acting on an increasing public abhorrence of slavery.



Abraham Lincoln shared this draft of his Emancipation Proclamation with his Cabinet on July 22, 1862. It is on vew through May in "American Treasures of the Library of Congress."

At the passage of the Second Confiscation Act, Lincoln had already drafted what he termed his "Preliminary Proclamation." He read this initial Emancipation Proclamation draft to Secretary of State William H. Seward and Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles on July 13, 1862. Both men were rendered speechless. Quickly collecting his thoughts, Seward said in light of recent Union military losses, it would "be viewed as the last measure of an exhausted government, a cry for help," but with Welles apparently too confused to respond, Lincoln let the matter drop.

Nine days later, on July 22, Lincoln raised the issue in a regularly scheduled Cabinet meeting. The reaction was mixed. Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, correctly interpreting the Proclamation as a military measure designed both to deprive the Confederacy of slave labor and bring additional men into the Union Army, advocated its immediate release. Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase was equally supportive, but Montgomery Blair, the Postmaster General, foresaw defeat in the fall elections. Attorney General Edward Bates, a conservative, opposed civil and political equality for blacks but gave his qualified support. His mind made up as to the substance of the Proclamation, Lincoln waited for a Union victory before issuing it.

On Sept. 22, 1862, four days after the Union victory at Antietam, Lincoln gave his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation as a direct order to the Army. He also discussed the Emancipation Proclamation at a Cabinet meeting that day, which resulted in the political and literary refinement of the July draft. The preliminary version differs from the final version of Jan. 1, 1863, in placing a greater emphasis on the preservation of the Union as a motivating force for the Proclamation.

On Jan. 1, 1863, Lincoln signed the final Emancipation Proclamation, which more clearly defined the areas in rebellion, specifically excepting some cities and counties. It also expressly stated that former slaves were eligible for military service and said that they were to be paid reasonable wages.

In the final Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln ordered that states in rebellion return to the Union as of Jan. 1, 1863. He named districts "wherein the people ... are this day in rebellion" and ordered "that all persons held as slaves ... [in those areas] are, and henceforward shall be, free."

The original Jan. 1, 1863, Proclamation was lost in the Chicago fire of 1871. Surviving photographs of the original document show it primarily in Lincoln's own hand. The title and ending are in the hand of a clerk, and printed insertions are from the Sept. 22, 1862, preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. The official, or engrossed, version of the final Emancipation Proclamation is in the National Archives.

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'Pass the Power'

Malveaux Keynotes African American History Month

Economist, writer and syndicated columnist Julianne Malveaux delivered the keynote address for African American History Month on Feb. 12, telling the overflow Mumford Room crowd that "political and economic power is something that must be struggled for, not something that someone will give us."

A fiery speaker, alternately witty and serious, Ms. Malveaux discounted those who say "people have to give us the power." Power is "not like peanuts — could you please pass the power?" she said. "If you stand still, you are moving backwards."

Ms. Malveaux profiled several successful African Americans. She stressed that African American History Month should commemorate the "people who toiled silently in their fields," instead of focusing only on more famous heroes like Frederick Douglass and Martin Luther King Jr.

Leigh Mosley

Julianne Malveaux

In particular, she talked of two women, Sadie Alexander and Phyllis Ann Wallace, who inspired her own intellectual pursuits.

Sadie Alexander was the first African American woman to earn a Ph.D. in economics. She had a successful career in spite of prevailing racial attitudes that prevented her from teaching at white schools. Ironically, she had trouble finding work at black schools as well, because of their prevailing attitude toward women, Ms. Malveaux said.

Ms. Malveaux recounted a talk she once had with Alexander's daughter, who said that people who lived during segregationist times still lived full lives. "She said, 'We shouldn't feel sorry for them; we should feel sorry for America because America missed out on their contributions.'" Indeed, Alexander constructed consumption indices, a method of tracking spending patterns, during the early 1920s — several years before the Department of Labor came up with them independently, Ms. Malveaux said.

Phyllis Ann Wallace was the first African American woman to teach at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Wallace held degrees from New York University and Yale University, which, Ms. Malveaux said, she attended at the expense of the University of Maryland because Maryland's policy was to send blacks out of state for degrees not offered at Bowie State or Morgan State, rather than allowing them to attend classes at College Park. Wallace was also multilingual and performed translation work for the CIA, according to Ms. Malveaux.

Martin Luther King Jr. was also a topic. Ms. Malveaux focused on his economic outlook. "America cracks me up," she said. "Everyone talks about his dream; he didn't die dreaming. He was trying to raise the wages of Memphis garbage workers." Her favorite quote from King came when he was questioning the capitalist structure of American society, asking, "Why must you pay a water bill when the world is two-thirds water?"

Entrepreneurship is the key to power for African Americans, according to Ms. Malveaux, and they need to spend more time and effort studying business. "Money is the road to power," she said. Once economic power is attained, political power will follow. Ms. Malveaux pointed out that African Americans account for $400 billion of the nation's gross domestic product, which would rank them between South Korea and the Netherlands as an economic force. That force could be particularly effective, she suggested, if organized to boycott industries that obstruct the progress of African Americans.

Additionally, she said that African Americans should participate in political campaigns and campaign finance. "We're not letting government off the hook, but we have a responsibility to do it ourselves," she said.

Ms. Malveaux said that "minority status should be expanded, not removed." African Americans tend to be risk-averse, she said, because they've seen that those who step out are often brought down. "We have always done business," she noted, but asked, "How can we level the playing field in a society that frequently closes its doors to us?"

A San Francisco native, Ms. Malveaux graduated from Boston College and went on to get her Ph.D. in economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Her syndicated column runs in more than 20 newspapers nationwide. She appears regularly on "CNN and Company," and on PBS's "To the Contrary." She has served as president of the Black Leadership Forum and as vice president of the San Francisco chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

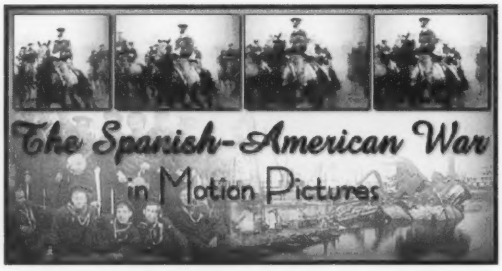
— Mark Hall

Mr. Hall is in the Copyright Cataloging Division.

The Motion Picture Camera Goes to War

The Spanish-American War and the Philippine Revolution

by Karen C. Lund



On Feb. 15, 1898, an explosion of unknown origin blew up the *U.S.S. Maine* in Havana harbor, Cuba. This occurrence led to the Spanish-American War, a war that brought the United States to prominence as an imperial power.

A lesser-known fact is that the Spanish-American War was also the first U.S. military conflict that was documented on film. The Library had made available electronically 68 motion pictures produced during the war and the Philippine Revolution as part of its American Memory collections (www.loc.gov). "The Spanish-American War in Motion Pictures" also contains a special section that lists the films in chronological order along with essays offering a historical context for their filming.

The Spanish-American War films in the Library's collections are from two motion picture firms, the Biograph Co. and the Edison Manufacturing Co. Both companies had submitted for copyright many of their films as positive paper prints. In later years, the Library rephotographed the paper onto 35mm film, turning the images back into motion pictures. Like so much in the Library's collections, these films survived because they were deposited in the Library for copyright protection.

By the end of the 19th century, Cuba, a prized Spanish possession, had been the site of growing insurrections. The Cuban Revolution, which began on Feb. 24, 1898, brought a swift reaction from Spain, as thousands of Spanish troops were sent to the island to quell the revolution. Sensationalist stories of Spanish atrocities in the popular press served to sway public opinion in the United States to the side of the Cuban rebels. The "yellow press," as evidenced by the newspapers of William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer, saw the situation in Cuba as a way to attract a larger circulation.

When the *U.S.S. Maine* exploded, motion picture companies saw profit in the coming war as well, reasoning that audiences would pack into the vaudeville theaters to see the conflict projected onto the screen. The companies acted quickly. Biograph, for example, sent cameramen Billy Bitzer and Arthur Marvin to Cuba to film the wreckage of the *Maine* and other sights related to the increasing tensions. Other Biograph crews were sent to Washington, D.C., to film ships, cavalry and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt. There are also films of Roosevelt and his Rough Riders.

Determined not to let Biograph dominate the market for films of this fast-approaching war, the Edison Manufacturing Co. hired independent cameraman William Paley (not the William Paley who founded CBS) as a licensee to cover the Cuban crisis. Hearst's *New York Journal* supplied transportation for Paley and Karl Decker, a reporter for the newspaper, in the form of the *Journal's* dispatch yacht *Buccaneer.* Paley first went to Key West, Fla., where he filmed "Burial of the *Maine* Victims," among other films. He then traveled down to Havana Harbor, where he filmed the wreckage of the battleship *Maine* before returning to the United States to film Secretary of the Navy Long and Captain Sigsbee of the *Maine* on the steps of the Navy Department in Washington.

After war was declared, Paley went back to Florida to film the preparations. Tampa, was one of the main assembly points for troops to be trained and acclimatized to tropical conditions. Paley filmed the troops performing various duties in Tampa before they shipped out to Cuba. He also filmed escaped Cuban *reconcentrados* — Cubans who had been forcibly relocated into concentration camps by the Spanish authorities. Paley filmed the first ship to leave with troops to the front, the transport *Whitney,* which carried a battalion of the 5th Infantry.

The films he shot were released on May 20, 1898, in *War Extra,* a special supplement to the Edison Manufacturing Co. catalog. The bulletin promised that the motion pictures would be "sure to satisfy the craving of the general public for absolutely true and accurate details regarding the movements of the United States Army getting ready for the invasion of Cuba."

On June 14, U.S. Army troops left Tampa to begin their invasion. Edison photographer Paley went to Cuba with other reporters and filmed the Expeditionary Force as it landed on Cuban soil (see Web site film "U.S. Troops Landing at Daiquiri, Cuba"). Paley filmed the troops as they made their way from

In "An Historic Feat," Gen. J. Franklin Bell's mule pack train swims the Agno River in northern Luzon, Philippines.

Daiquiri to Santiago, as well as Maj. Gen. William Rufus Shafter, the commander of the Expeditionary Force. En route from Siboney to El Caney, Paley's cart broke down. After a rainy night in the open air, he became quite ill and his camera no longer worked, forcing him to return to the United States.

Biograph had photographers in Cuba and the Philippines as well, expending considerable resources to obtain war films. Two of the Cuban Biograph films in the Library's collections are "Wreck of the Vizcaya," filmed after the defeat of the Spanish Squadron in Santiago Harbor on July 3, and "Wounded Soldiers Embarking in Row Boats," filmed in Siboney after the battle of Las Guaymas. Like Paley, Biograph photographer Billy Bitzer also became ill while in Cuba and had to return home.

The limitations of equipment prevented the filming of actual battles, so Edison offered reenactments of the fighting made, for the most part, in New Jersey using National Guard troops. For example, films such as "Shooting Captured Insurgents" portrayed Spanish soldiers killing Cuban prisoners, while "U.S. Infantry Supported by Rough Riders at El Caney" offered a patriotic glimpse of the popular Rough Riders fighting.

After fighting ended with the signing of a Peace Protocol between the United States and Spain in August 1898, the film companies were eager to get footage of the returning war heroes. Both Edison and Biograph filmed a homecoming parade on Aug. 20, 1898, in New York City. Edison had equipped three camera parties to shoot different views of the events. Edison also filmed the Marines of the U.S. Cruiser *Brooklyn* on parade on Oct. 1, 1898, in Brooklyn. Another film featured John Jacob Astor's privately financed military unit, which fought in the Philippines.

In Havana, Edison photographers recorded events of Evacuation Day on Jan. 1, 1899, when the Spanish armies officially left the island.

Back home, Biograph sent its camera crews to film the soldiers at Camp Wikoff on Montauk Point, Long Island, after their return. Many of the servicemen in Cuba had contracted tropical fevers, which prompted the U.S. government to establish Camp Wikoff as a place where these soldiers could be quarantined until they recuperated. The evacuation of the Fifth Corps to Montauk was made before the camp was ready, resulting in inadequate provisions of housing, food and medical facilities. Popular opinion blamed Secretary of War Russell Alger for the condition of the camp as well as for poor care of the troops while in Cuba. Thus President McKinley created a special commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department during the conflict. By September, the situation at Camp Wikoff had improved measurably, and President McKinley visited the camp to show his approval, an event the Biograph cameras recorded.

The motion picture camera presented another controversy that arose after the war, between Adms. Sampson and Schley. Director Edwin S. Porter filmed for Edison a series of motion pictures based on a cartoon in the *New York Journal* that depicted then Commodore Winfield Scott Schley bravely fighting on the bridge of the *Brooklyn*, while Adm. Sampson amused himself at a tea party with elderly ladies. The cartoon referred to the Battle of Santiago de Cuba in which the public, encouraged by the popular press, viewed Schley as the hero of the battle, while Sampson was off enjoying tea. Sampson had not acknowledged Schley's role in the fight because of a series of events leading up to the battle in which it appeared that Schley had defied orders from

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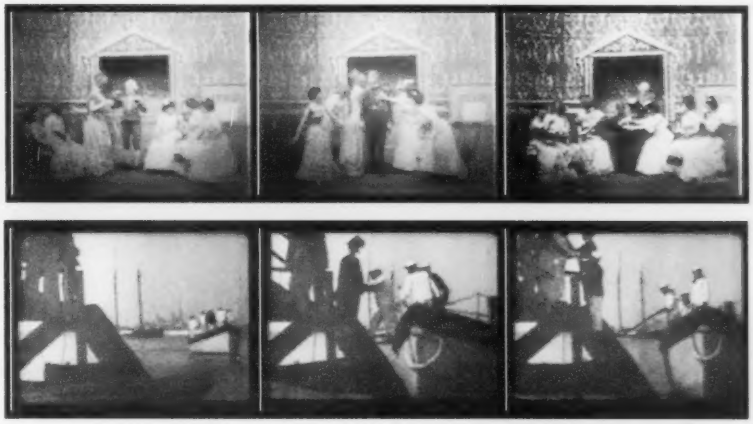


The many aspects of war are seen in three films of the period (from top): Adm. William Sampson enjoys a social tea with elderly ladies, while his rival, Adm. Winfield Schley, risked his life in battle, in scenes from "Sampson and Schley Controversy — Tea Party"; a Philippine war hero is acclaimed as he sails home to America in "Admiral Dewey Landing at Gibraltar"; and newspapermen in Key West, Fla., dash to the telegraph office to report Cuban war news to their home papers in "War Correspondants."

Leo and Diane Dillon

Partnerships for Reading

"Building a Nation of Readers" Extends Through 2000

by John Y. Cole

The Muppets, led by Kermit the Frog and Miss Piggy, have teamed up to build a tower of books and a better-read nation in the colorful "Building a Nation of Readers" poster recently produced by the Center for the Book and the American Library Association in cooperation with The Jim Henson Co.

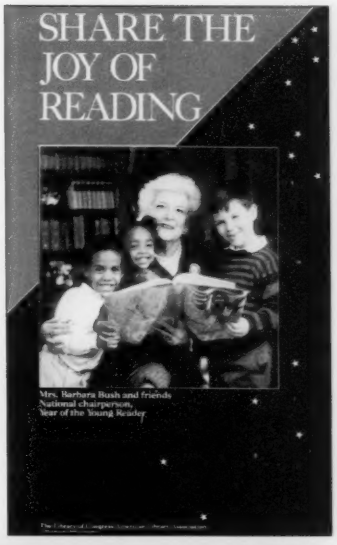
The campaign extends through the year 2000 to coincide with the Library's bicentennial commemoration. "Building a Nation of Readers" is a call to action that emphasizes the importance of reading to American democracy and the key role that libraries play in the process. The goal is to stimulate reading promotion projects that benefit all age groups, and the Center for the Book invites participation from individuals; families; schools; libraries; educational, civic and government organizations; corporations; professional associations; labor unions; and others.

Like all of the center's campaigns since "The Year of the Reader" in 1987, this campaign relies on organizational and corporate partners to carry the message across the country. In addition to the American Library Association and the Jim Henson Co., support for "Building a Nation of Readers" comes from Pizza Hut through its BOOK-IT! program and from the H.W. Wilson Foundation.

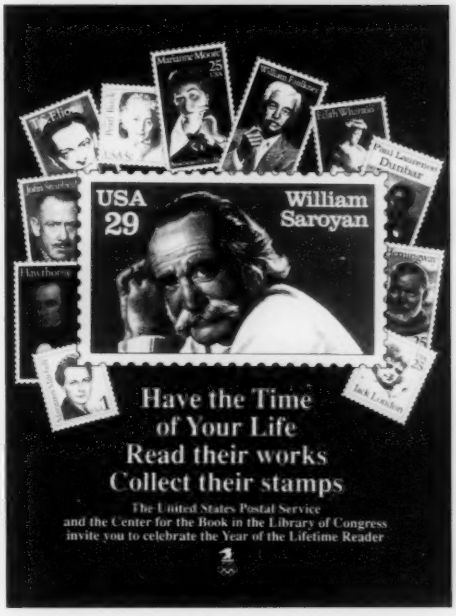
In establishing the Center for the Book in 1977, then Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin emphasized the importance, in a technological age, of actively promoting books and reading:

> As the national library of a great free republic, the Library of Congress has a special duty and a special interest to see that books do not go unread, that they are read by all ages and conditions, that books are not buried in their own excess, under their own dross, not lost from neglect nor obscured from us by specious alternatives and synthetic substitutes. As the national library of the most technologically advanced nation on earth, we have a special duty, too, to see that the book is the useful, illuminating servant of all other technologies, and that all other technologies become the effective, illuminating acolytes of the book.

"The Reading Butterfly" (above) from a poster for the Center for the Book's 1993-94 "Books Change Lives" campaign; President Reagen signs the "Year of the Young Reader" proclaimation in the Oval Office, Dec. 5, 1988.



A popular "Year of the Young Reader" poster; Cap'n O.G. Readmore, developed by the Center for the Book and ABC Television; first lady Barbara Bush was the honorary chair of the Center for the Book's campaigns in 1989-1982; the U.S. Postal Service helped promote "Year of the Lifetime Reader" in 1991.



This spring at the Library, the Center for the Book is hosting meetings with its national reading promotion partners, a group of more than 50 national civic and educational organizations, and with its 34 state centers for the book to exchange ideas about promoting "Building a Nation of Readers" and related projects. Items on the agenda for discussion include: book fairs, author awards, radio and television programming, traveling exhibitions, community heritage projects, the "Favorite Poem" project and national projects with the American Institute for Graphic Arts and the Antiquarian Booksellers' Association of America.

Current Center for the Book projects that are part of the "Building a Nation of Readers" campaign include "Letters About Literature," a national student essay contest cosponsored with the Weekly Reader Corp.; the "Great American Portraits" project; the "River of Words" national student art and poetry contest; and "Literary Heritage USA," a joint project with Friends of Libraries USA.

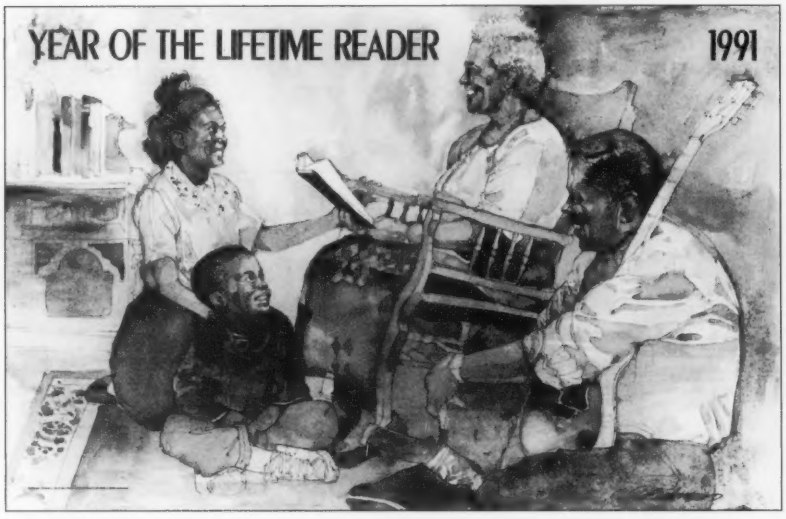
The Center for the Book's program of national reading promotion campaigns began in 1987, when, at the request of Dr. Boorstin, both Congress and President Reagan officially designated 1987 as the Year of the Reader. The congressional resolution and the presidential proclamation encouraged activities "aimed at restoring the act of reading to a place of preeminence in our personal lives and in the life of the nation." Governors of 10 states issued similar resolutions. President Reagan also issued a proclamation on behalf of the center's "Year of the Young Reader" campaign in 1989.

Barbara Bush, who had been involved in Center for the Book activities for several years before she became first lady, was the honorary chairperson for the Year of the Young Reader and for the next two Center for the Book campaigns: "The Year of the Lifetime Reader" (1991) and "Explore New Worlds — READ!" (1992). Subsequent campaigns have been multiyear: "Books Change Lives" (1993-94); "Shape Your Future — READ!" (1995-96); and now "Building a Nation of Readers" (1997-2000). Each campaign has had a different emphasis and therefore attempted to reach new audiences and involve new organizational and corporate partners.

Prior to the creation of the Center for the Book, the Library of Congress's interest in book and reading promotion had been moved forward primarily by

Promotion Ideas Outlined in Free Brochure

"Ideas for Building a Nation of Readers," a six-page brochure, available without cost on request from the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4920.



Illustrator Jerry Pinkney created the American Library Association's poster for the "Year of the Lifetime Reader" campaign; the bookmark for 1992's program, "Shape Your Future — READ!"

Librarians of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford (1864-97) and Archibald MacLeish (1939-44). In *A Book for All Readers* (1900), a compilation of his beliefs about books, reading and libraries, Spofford included major chapters on "How to Read" (answer: systematically and with a purpose) and "What to Read" (answer: the "best" books). He also stated that "there are pleasures that perish in the using, but the pleasure which the art of reading carries with it is perennial." Writer and poet Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress from 1939 to 1944, spoke about the importance of books in a different age and from a different point of view. As a wartime librarian, he told Americans that books were "the strongest and most enduring weapons in our fight to make the world a world in which the free can live in freedom."

The Center for the Book's national reading promotion campaigns, from "The Year of the Reader" to "Building a Nation of Readers," have addressed — as Dr. Boorstin urged — the Library of Congress's "special duty" and "special interest" as a national advocate for books and reading.

— John Cole has been director of the Center for the Book since it was established in 1977.

Connie Thompson

"Great Grandmother Reads to Me" won the grand prize in the 1991 "Year of the Lifetime Reader" photography contest.

"Building a Nation of Readers" Poster and Bookmarks Available

The Muppets' "Building a Nation of Readers" poster is available for $9 from the Library of Congress Sales Shop at (202) 707-0204 or by mail from the American Library Association (Item No. 5024-0797). It is 22 inches wide and 34 inches in height. Bookmarks, measuring 2 by 6 inches, are available for $6 for a pack of 100 from the American Library Association (Item No. 5024-0897). Call (800) 545-2433 and press 7 for toll-free orders from the American Library Association.

Films
continued from page 49

Sampson. Subsequent controversy over Schley's conduct prompted Sampson to demand an inquiry, which ultimately criticized him for vacillation and "lack of enterprise." The Edison films, though, clearly depicted Schley as a hero.

Fighting between the United States and Spain ceased by August 1898, but the war was not officially over until April 11, 1899, when the United States and Spain formally exchanged ratifications of the Treaty of Paris.

Although the fighting with Spain had ended, American troops found themselves with more battles to fight in the Philippines. The fighting with Filipino revolutionaries resulted from America's refusal to include them in negotiations over their country's future. When three Filipino soldiers were killed by U.S. troops, the Philippine Republic declared war on the United States on Feb. 4, 1899.

Biograph sent two expeditions to cover the "Philippine Campaign," as it was called in the company catalog. Three films in the Library's collections were shot in 1900 during the Philippine Revolution: "Aguinaldo's Navy," filmed on the Pasig River near Manila; "25th Infantry"; and "An Historic Feat." "25th Infantry" featured an African American regiment, which had won an astounding victory at El Caney and had later been sent to the Philippines, where the regiment won particular recognition for its successful raid on the town of O'Donnell. "An Historic Feat" featured Gen. J. Franklin Bell's mule pack train swimming the Agno River in northern Luzon.

Rather than send a camera crew abroad to record the revolution, the Edison Manufacturing Co. made reenactments of events in the Philippines under the supervision of James White, Kinetograph department manager for Edison. In "Advance of the Kansas Volunteers at Caloocan," for example, Col. Frederick Funstan's men are depicted fighting in a battle that lasted less than two hours, resulting in the victory of his 20th Kansas Infantry. "Colonel Funstan Swimming the Baglag River" [sic] shows Funston heroically taking his fellow soldiers by raft to shore under enemy fire. Funston later was awarded a commendation for "most distinguished gallantry in action."

President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed the hostilities in the Philippines over on July 4, 1902, although guerrilla resistance continued.

The return of war heroes from the Philippines caused another flurry of homecoming events. The U.S. cruiser *Raleigh* was the first boat of the Pacific Squadron to return home after the war and was filmed by the Edison Co. on the Hudson River in April 1899.

War hero Adm. George Dewey, famous for his victory at Manila Bay early in the war, was met with great acclaim upon his return. He was first filmed during his trip back to the United States at Gibraltar in early September 1899. The Edison Manufacturing Co. was granted special permission to film Dewey on board the U.S. cruiser *Olympia* in New York harbor on Sept. 28. Edison further posted eight parties to film the naval parade conducted on Sept. 29, followed by the New York City land parade the next day.

"U.S. Infantry Supported by Rough Riders at El Carney," one of several reenactments of Cuban engagements actually filmed in New Jersey by the Edison Manufacturing Co.

Although brief by military terms, the Spanish-American War paved the way for the use of the motion picture camera during battle. Every subsequent war had cameramen filming events in greater detail to the fascination — and sometimes horror — of the audience. From the Spanish-American War onward, the American public would only be as far away from war as they were from a motion picture or television screen.

— Karen Lund is a digital conversion specialist for the National Digital Library Program in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division and worked on this Web project with these National Digital Library staff: Mark Dudley, Carl Fleischhauer, Andrea Greenwood, Hussein Hassan and Judi Hoffman.

Emancipation
continued from page 46

In addition to the only surviving copy of the first draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, in the hand of Abraham Lincoln, July 22, 1862, the exhibition will include: a first printing of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, Sept. 22, 1862; Salmon Chase's diary, recording Lincoln's presentation of the preliminary version of the Emancipation Proclamation on Sept. 22, 1862; a photographic copy of Abraham Lincoln's draft of the final Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1, 1863; a letter from Abraham Lincoln to Albert G. Hodges, editor of the *Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth*, April 4, 1864, in which Lincoln explained his view of slavery; and Southern sympathizer Adalbert Volk's savage caricature of Lincoln writing the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Lincoln items in the exhibition come from two sources in the Library. One is the Robert Todd Lincoln Family Papers, housed in the Manuscript Division. Donated by Abraham Lincoln's only surviving son, this collection of approximately 15,000 items contains primary correspondence and papers accumulated during Lincoln's presidency. The other is the Alfred Whital Stern Collection in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. The Stern Collection contains more than 10,500 books, pamphlets, broadsides, sheet music, autograph letters, prints, cartoons, maps, drawings and other memorabilia that offer a unique view of Lincoln's life and times.

The cover illustration for the official program of the Woman Suffrage Procession of 1913, which brought the issue of voting rights for women to the forefront of national discussion.

Marching for the Vote

Remembering the Woman Suffrage Parade of 1913

by Sheridan Harvey

> **MOB HURTS 300 SUFFRAGISTS AT CAPITAL PARADE**
> *New York Evening Journal,* March 4, 1913
>
> "There would be nothing like this happen if you would stay at home."
> Suffrage Parade, Senate Hearing, March 6-17, 1913

On Monday, March 3, 1913, lawyer Inez Milholland Boissevain, clad in a white cape and riding a white horse, led the great women's suffrage parade down Pennsylvania Avenue in the nation's capital. Behind her stretched a long procession, including nine bands, four mounted brigades, three heralds, more than 20 floats and more than 5,000 marchers. Women from countries that had enfranchised women held the place of honor in the first section of the procession. Then came the "pioneers" who had struggled for so many decades to secure women's right to vote. The next sections celebrated working women, who were grouped by occupation and wore appropriate garb — nurses in uniform, woman farmers, homemakers, woman doctors and pharmacists, actresses, librarians — Harriet Hifton of the Library of Congress's Copyright Division led the librarians' contingent — and college women in academic gowns. Next came the state delegations and, finally, the separate section for male supporters of woman suffrage. According to the official program of the suffrage procession, all had come from around the country "to march in a spirit of protest against the present political organization of society, from which women are excluded."

The procession began late, but all went well for the first few blocks. Soon, however, the crowds — mostly men in town for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson the following day — surged into the street, making it almost impossible for the marchers to pass. Occasionally only a single file could move forward. Women were jeered, tripped, grabbed, shoved, and many heard "indecent epithets" and "barnyard conversation." Instead of protecting the parade, the police "seemed to enjoy all the

ribald jokes and laughter, and part participated in them." One policeman remarked that the women should stay at home where they belonged. The men in the procession heard shouts of "Henpecko" and "Where are your skirts?" As one witness explained, "There was a sort of spirit of levity connected with the crowd. They did not regard the affair very seriously."

But to the women, the event was very serious. The *Chicago Tribune* noted that Helen Keller "was so exhausted and unnerved by the experience in attempting to reach a grandstand ... that she was unable to speak later at [Constitution Hall]." Two ambulances "came and went constantly for six hours, always impeded and at times actually opposed, so that doctor and driver literally had to fight their way to give succor to the injured." One hundred marchers were taken to the local Emergency Hospital. Before the afternoon was over, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, responding to a request from the chief of police, authorized the use of a troop of cavalry from nearby Fort Myer to help control the crowd.

Despite enormous difficulties, many of those in the parade completed the route. Upon reaching the Treasury Building, a hundred women and children from the procession presented an allegorical tableau written especially for the occasion to show "those ideals toward which both men and women have been struggling through the ages and toward which, in co-operation and equality, they will continue to strive." The pageant began with "The Star Spangled Banner" and the commanding figure of Columbia dressed in national colors, emerging from the great columns at the top of the Treasury Building steps. Charity entered, her path strewn with rose petals; Liberty followed to the "Triumphal March" from *Aida,* and a dove of peace was released. In the final tableau, Columbia, surrounded by Justice, Charity, Liberty, Peace and Hope, all in flowing robes and colorful scarves, with trumpets sounding, stood to watch the oncoming procession. *The New York Times* described the pageant as "one of the most impressively beautiful spectacles ever staged in this country."

Newspapers of the day — and their cartoonists — walked the line between a mocking and serious tone in dealing with women's quest for suffrage, as seen in "Gen. Rosalie Jones Crossing the Delaware"; "Eliz. Freeman Enrout [sic] to Wash'n," shows one of the 16-member contingent from the New York State Suffrage Association.

At the railway station a few blocks away, president-elect Woodrow Wilson arrived to little fanfare. One of his staff asked, "Where are all the people?" "Watching the suffrage parade," the police told him. The next day Wilson would be driven down the miraculously clear Pennsylvania Avenue, cheered on by a respectful crowd.

The Washington march came at a time when the suffrage movement badly needed an infusion of vigor, a new way to capture public and press interest. Women had been struggling for the right to vote for more than 60 years, and although progress had recently been made at the state level with six western states granting woman suffrage, the movement had stalled at the national level.

Delegates from the National American Woman Suffrage Association

"Florence F. Noyes as 'Liberty' — Sufferage Parade, 3/13/13"

(NAWSA, and its predecessor associations) had arrived in the nation's capital every year since 1869 to present petitions asking that women be enfranchised. Despite this annual pilgrimage and the millions of signatures collected, debate on the issue had never even reached the floor of the U.S. House. In 1912 Teddy Roosevelt's Progressive Party became the first major political party to pledge itself "to the task of securing equal suffrage to men and women alike." But the Progressives lost the election.

In November 1912, as suffrage leaders were casting about for new means to ensure their victory, Alice Paul arrived at the NAWSA annual convention in Philadelphia. A 28-year-old Quaker from New Jersey, she had recently returned to the United States fresh from helping the militant branch of the British suffrage movement. She had been arrested repeatedly, been imprisoned, gone on a hunger strike and been forcibly fed. Paul was full of ideas for the American movement. She asked to be allowed to organize a suffrage parade to be held in Washington at the time of the president's inauguration, thus ensuring maximum press attention. She also promised to raise the necessary funds. NAWSA happily accepted her offer and gave her the title Chairman of the Congressional Committee. In December 1912, she moved to Washington, where she discovered that the committee she chaired had no headquarters and most of the members had died or moved away.

Undaunted, Alice Paul convened the first meeting of her new committee on Jan. 2, 1913, in the newly rented basement headquarters at 1420 F Street N.W. She started raising funds. According to one friend, "it was very difficult to refuse Alice Paul." She and the others she recruited worked nonstop for two months. By March 3 this fledgling committee had organized and found the money for a major suffrage parade with floats, banners, speakers and a 20-page official program. The total cost of the event was $14,906.08, a princely sum in 1913, when the average annual wage was $621. The programs and tableau each cost over $1,000.

Suffrage groups across the nation contributed to the success of the procession. From its New York headquarters, NAWSA urged suffrage supporters to gather in Washington:

WHY YOU MUST MARCH

Because this is the most conspicuous and important demonstration that has ever been attempted by suffragists in this country.

Because this parade will be taken to indicate the importance of the suffrage movement by the press of the country and the thousands of spectators from all over the United States gathered in Washington for the Inauguration.

This call was answered. On Feb. 12, with cameras clicking, 16 "suffrage pilgrims" left New York City to walk to Washington for the parade. Many other people joined the original hikers at various stages, and the New York State Woman Suffrage Association's journal crowed that "no propaganda work undertaken by the State Association and Party has ever achieved such publicity." One of the New York group, Elizabeth Freeman, dressed as a gypsy and drove a yellow, horse-drawn wagon decorated with Votes for

Women symbols and filled with pro-suffrage literature, a sure way to attract publicity. Two weeks after the procession five New York suffragists, including Elizabeth Freeman, reported to the Bronx motion picture studio of the Thomas A. Edison Co. to make a talking picture known as a Kinetophone, which included a cylinder recording of one-minute speeches by each of the women. This film with synchronized sound was shown in vaudeville houses where it was "hooted, jeered and hissed" by audiences.

Officers of NAWSA prepared a strong letter for the New York hikers to deliver to President-elect Woodrow Wilson as they passed through Princeton, N.J. They urged that woman suffrage be achieved during his presidency and warned that the women of the United States "will watch your administration with an intense interest such as has never before been focussed upon the administration of any of your predecessors." When the group reached Princeton, however, they delivered a much more modest proposal. They requested "an audience for not more than two minutes in Washington as soon after your arrival as possible." Less than two weeks after his inauguration, Wilson received a suffrage delegation led by Alice Paul. In response to their impassioned plea, he replied that he had never given the subject any thought but that it would "receive my most careful consideration." Hardly the wholehearted endorsement sought by the women.

The mistreatment of the marchers by the crowd and the police roused great indignation and led to congressional hearings in which more than 150 witnesses recounted their experiences; some complained about the lack of police protection; others defended the police. Before the inquiries were over, the superintendent of police of the District of Columbia had lost his job.

The public outcry and its accompanying press coverage proved a windfall for the suffragists. The *Woman's Journal* proclaimed, "Parade Struggles to Victory Despite Disgraceful Scenes; Nation Aroused by Open Insults to Women — Cause Wins Popular Sympathy." The *New York Tribune* announced, "Capital Mobs Made Converts to Suffrage." At its next convention in November 1913, NAWSA praised the "amazing and most creditable year's work" of Alice Paul's Congressional Committee, stating that "their single-mindedness and devotion has been remarkable, and the whole movement in the country has been wonderfully furthered by the series of important events which have taken place in Washington, beginning with the great parade the day before the inauguration of the president."

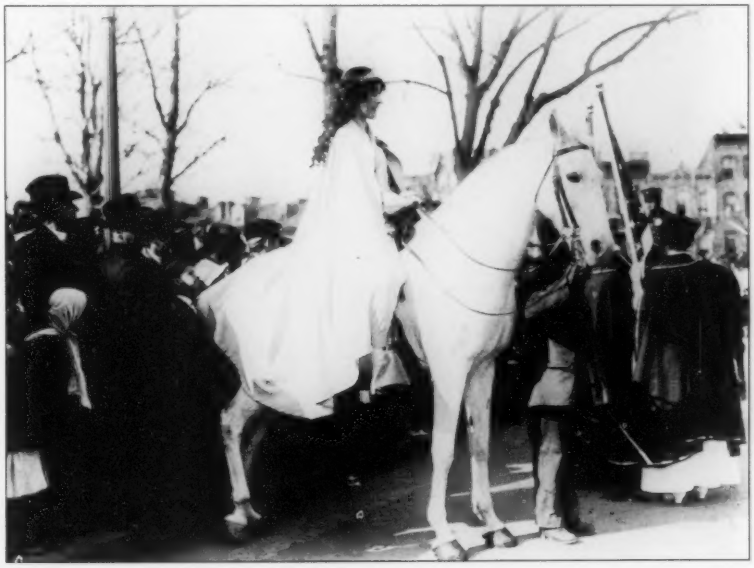
Not one to mince words, reporter Nellie Bly, who rode as one of the heralds in the parade, bluntly stated in the headline to her article on the march: "Suffragists Are Men's Superiors." With uncanny prescience, she added that it would take at least until 1920 for all states to grant woman suffrage. Despite the pageantry of 1913, Nellie Bly was right. It was to take seven more years before the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which gave women full rights to vote, finally passed both chambers of Congress and was ratified by the required 36 states.

— Ms. Harvey is women's studies specialist in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division. The Library's Audrey Fischer, Rosemary Hanes, Georgia Higley, Barbara Natanson, Peggy Pearlstein, Rosemary Plakas and Janice Ruth contributed to this report.

The Woman Suffrage Parade of 1913, one of the most dramatic public events in the 82-year struggle of American women to gain the vote, is both the focus of a Women's History Month display (March 26, Rosenwald Room, Thomas Jefferson Building, noon to 2 p.m.) and the starting point of a new guide to Library resources on women's history slated for publication in the year 2000.

A team of Library specialists and editors working on *The Women's History Resource Guide* chose the Suffrage Parade as a prototype for "guidepost" essays that will complement the book's survey of Library collections and materials. Sheridan Harvey, women's studies specialist in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division, prepared the Suffrage Parade essay, which, in the guide, will be footnoted to indicate relevant primary and secondary sources in the Library. Both the essay and the showcase incorporate books, articles, documents, broadsides, letters, sheet music, photos, cartoons and other materials in an overview designed to highlight keys to research.

The Women's History Resource Guide will be fifth in a series of subject guides to Library of Congress materials (others are: *Keys to the Encounter* (about the Age of Discovery), *The Largest Event* (World War II), *The African-American Mosaic* and *Many Nations* (American Indian and Alaska Native peoples).



Recalling the image from the cover of the official program of the march (see page 54), lawyer Inez Milholland Boissevain leads the parade.

The Year in Review

Milestones and Achievements Mark 1997

by Audrey Fischer

The year 1997 was marked by historical milestones as well as major achievements. The magnificently restored Thomas Jefferson Building reopened to the public and celebrated its centennial (1897-1997).

In a major step toward the future, the Library published a comprehensive Strategic Plan (1997-2004) and established a Planning, Management and Evaluation Directorate to synchronize the planning and budgeting processes. Planning efforts were rewarded by KPMG Peat Marwick's unqualified "clean" audit opinion on the Library's 1996 Consolidated Financial Statements. The Library reduced its arrearage of uncataloged items by more than 1 million items, increased physical security (collections, facilities, staff) and computer security and improved service to Congress and the nation through its growing National Digital Library Program.

Historic Milestones

The Thomas Jefferson Building reopened to the public on May 1 after more than a decade of renovation, with the opening of the largest permanent exhibition in the Library's history, American Treasures of the Library of Congress." A "Festival of Cultures" was held on May 4 to welcome the public to the "most beautiful public building in America," as it has often been called. On Nov. 4, the Library celebrated the centennial of the Jefferson Building with a commemorative postal cancellation and the lighting of the gilded Torch of Learning (cast from the original) that crowns the building's dome.

Plans to celebrate the Library's bicentennial in the year 2000 are well under way with the appointment of a steering committee, a legislative effort toward a commemorative coin and the establishment of a theme — "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty" — with a goal to stimulate greater use of libraries everywhere.

Legislative Support to Congress

Serving Congress is the Library's highest priority. Congressional Research Service (CRS) staff supplied timely, objective analysis for the legislature during a busy year marked by complex reform proposals in many fields, notably welfare, health care and education, and efforts to reach a balanced budget agreement. In 1997, CRS delivered approximately 530,000 research responses to members and committees of Congress. A new, networked automated Inquiry Status and Information System is used to track these requests.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL 1800-2000

LIBRARIES • CREATIVITY • LIBERTY

The Law Library answered nearly 4,500 reference requests from congressional users. Law Library research staff produced 902 written reports for Congress, including comprehensive multinational studies on issues such as legislative ethics, human cloning and telecommunications laws.

In August, the Copyright Office delivered two comprehensive reports to Congress in the areas of cable and satellite compulsory licensing and intellectual property protection for databases. In November, Congress passed legislation that would give the Copyright Office greater discretion in setting fees for its services, subject to congressional approval.

Improved Service to Congress and Nation Through Technology

The Library continued to improve its cataloging, copyright, research, management and information delivery systems through the development and use of technology. Specific achievements in 1997 include:

■ *THOMAS*

Since Jan. 5, 1995, THOMAS, an Internet resource, has provided the public with the ability to search and access legislative information. Named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, THOMAS (thomas.loc.gov) is available free 24 hours a day. Usage increased nearly fourfold in 1997 — from 2.6 million to upward of 10 million monthly transactions. As of Dec. 31, 1997, more than 136 million transactions had been processed by the THOMAS system since its inception. A redesigned home page, upgraded search engine (InQuery 4.0), and addition of files such as the *Bill Digest* dating back to the 93rd Congress all contributed to the system's enormous popularity.

■ *Legislative Information System*

Working with the Committee on House Oversight and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, in consultation with the House and Senate subcommittees on legislative branch appropriations, the Library developed a plan for a single integrated Legislative Information System (LIS) to serve Congress. Delivered on Jan. 7, 1997, the first phase of the new LIS provides information to Congress on current legislation, floor action, amendments, the full text of the *Congressional Record* and the *Congressional Record Index*, committee reports on bills for recent Congresses, summaries of legislation, CRS Issue Briefs, and links to House and Senate information.

■ *On-line Delivery of CRS Products and Services*

Sharing of electronic resources enhanced the comprehensiveness and timeliness of CRS support for Congress. The CRS home page on the World Wide Web provided members and their staff with 24-hours-per-day access to legislation; the "CRS Guide to the Legislative Process," the full text of CRS on-line products; guides to Internet resources by topic; and the "CRS Legislative Alert," a list of selected CRS products that focus on legislative issues expected to receive floor action in Congress (also faxed weekly to all member offices).

■ *National Digital Library Program*

During 1997, the Library gained momentum toward its ambitious goal of digitizing millions of items by the year 2000, the Library's bicentennial. As of Sept. 30, 1997, more than 400,000

Helen Dalrymple

Naltchayan

The Library's May 4 Festival of Cultures opened with great fanfare, as Dr. Billington joins Italy's Sbandieratori Casventum Sangemini flag throwers outside the Jefferson Building; Dr. Billington points out a few of the notable "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" to President Clinton and Speaker Newt Gingrich; the contents of Abraham Lincoln's pockets the night he was shot were among the "American Treasures" to go on display.

digital files were available on-line or in digital archives. In addition, some 3 million digital files from both the Library's collections and from other repositories are now being digitized as part of a national collaborative effort. In the first year of a multiyear competition made possible by a $2 million gift from the Ameritech Foundation, the Library awarded 10 institutions more than $500,0000 to digitize unique American history collections and make them available on the Library's American Memory Web site.

During 1997, 10 multimedia American Memory collections were added. Three new Library exhibitions were made available on-line, including "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition, which will be updated periodically to reflect the rotation of items through this permanent exhibition. On April 1, the "Today in History" service was added and soon became one of the more popular features on the Library's Web site. Each day, a notable event that took place on that day is featured in a short essay, illustrated by documents from the American Memory collections.

The National Digital Library effort continued to reach out to the education community. The pilot American Memory Fellows Program, funded by the Kellogg Foundation, enabled 25 teams of K-12 humanities teachers and school media specialists from across the country to learn about electronic primary sources and to create exemplary teaching units that can be shared on-line with other educators.

■ *Internet Resources*

The Library continued to provide Congress and the nation with a growing amount of information through its Internet-based systems. As a result, use of the Library's public electronic systems grew exponentially. Having tripled between 1992 and 1996, the average number of monthly transactions doubled to more than 40 million during 1997. In October 1997, the Library logged a record 56 million transactions.

The Library's Internet-based systems were continually cited for excellence in 1997: a Feb. 16 *New York Times* article called the Library of Congress Web site an "Internet Hit"; *PC Magazine* rated both American Memory and THOMAS in its Top-100 list, making the cut for the fifth time since July 1996; the History Channel On-Line included American Memory among its recommended history Web sites; the Library's Web site was given the Lycos "Top 5%" of the Internet Award; American Memory was awarded five stars by the Net Guide Best of the Web.

■ *Global Legal Information Network (GLIN)*

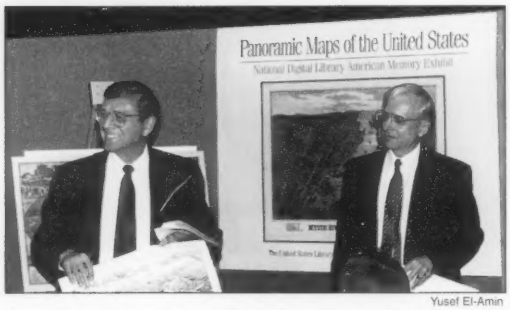
GLIN is a cooperative international network in which member nations contribute the full text of statutes and regulations to a database hosted by the Law Library of Congress. The Library demonstrated a new input/update system to the Fourth Annual GLIN Project Directors Meeting in August 1997 and is testing the new GLIN software release prior to the production phase. The Library also began requirements analysis for conversion of existing abstract data into a new format required for production release of the system. There are 11 members currently participating via the Internet, with GLIN membership projected to increase to 15 to 20 nations in the near future.

■ *Geographic Information System*

The Geography and Map Division (G&M) is a leader in the cartographic and geographic communities through its work in geographic information systems (GIS). Working closely with private sector partners, G&M put into production the capability to create large-format digital images and the ability to transmit and display these images through the Internet. In 1997, a collection of more than 450 panoramic maps (1,700 images) of 19th century American cities was released worldwide, inaugurating a new chapter in the Library's efforts to make its collections available to a broader audience. The project was made possible through the integration of Multi-Resolution Seamless Image Database (MrSID) technology, donated by LizardTech.

Technology Projects in Test Status

Congress approved the Library's fiscal 1998 budget request for an Integrated Library Systems (ILS) to improve automation support for bibliographic control and inventory management activities. The ILS project will implement a single system that uses a shared bibliographic database to integrate all major Library Services func-



Yusef El-Amin

Sen Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) — flanked by Ralph Ehrenberg, chief of the Geography and Map Division — receives a facsimilie of one of the New Mexico maps on display in the on-line Panoramic Maps collection; cartoonist Jules Feiffer donated his personal papers to the Library.

tional areas such as acquisitions, cataloging, serials management, circulation, inventory control and reference. A dedicated Project Team has been assembled and is proceeding with the procurement of the system and implementation planning. A formal Source Selection Process is under way for the procurement. Following congressional review, the selection of a commercially available system is scheduled for this spring.

The Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation and Deposit System (CORDS), a major new system for digital registration and deposit of copyrighted works over the Internet, uses the latest advances in networking and computer technology. It is being developed by the Copyright Office in collaboration with national high-technology research and development partners (Advanced Research Projects Agency and the Corporation for National Research Initiatives). CORDS will streamline the copyright registration, recordation and deposit processes, as well as provide the Library with copies of new copyrighted works in digital format for its National Digital Library repository. Two new external test sites were opened in 1997 at Stanford University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press.

The Electronic Cataloging in Publication (ECIP) project is enabling the Library to obtain texts of forthcoming publications from publishers via the Internet, catalog them entirely in an electronic environment and transmit the completed catalog records by electronic mail to the publisher for inclusion on the copyright page of the printed book. Sixty-four publishers are now participating in this project. Staff cataloged 1,076 titles last year, bringing the total since the experiment's inception to 2,158.

Security

The Office of Security was established and the Library's first director of security was appointed in February 1997. Several hundred of the recommendations of the comprehensive physical security survey of the Library and its collections, conducted by Computer Sciences Corp., were implemented. Many of these involved key and lock control, installation of closed-circuit surveillance and intrusion-detection systems, and access control measures for areas housing collections. The highlight of the Library's security efforts during the year was the development a comprehensive Security Plan that provides a framework for the physical security of the Library's collections, facilities, staff, visitors and other assets. The Library also developed a Computer Security Plan for safeguarding valuable electronic resources and computer systems, and a Year 2000 Plan to ensure that these systems will function properly at the turn of the century.

Arrearage Reduction

The Library reduced the total unprocessed arrearage by more than 1 million items while keeping current with new receipts. This represented a cumulative reduction of about 50 percent — 39.9 million to 19.9 million — since the initial arrearage census in September 1989. Processing of print materials continued at record high levels — staff created cataloging records for 289,154 volumes. Building on the momentum generated in fiscal 1996 through the Program for Cooperative Cataloging, member libraries reached a high of 239 participants and contributed record-breaking totals in fiscal 1997: 57,446 bibliographic records (29,907 for monographs and 27,539 for serials); 137,494 name authorities; 9,364 series authorities; 2,088 subject authorities; and 685 classification numbers.

On Nov. 4, the Library's Cataloging Directorate celebrated the 20th anniversary of the Name Authority Cooperative (NACO) Program, which produced more than 1 million authority records since 1977.

Secondary Storage

Linked to the Library's arrearage-reduction effort was the development of a secondary storage site to house processed materials and to provide for growth of the collections through the early 21st century. During the year, the Library worked closely with the Architect of the Capitol to ensure that the first storage module at the Fort Meade, Md., campus meets environmental specifications and is ready for occupancy by the end of fiscal 1999. On Nov. 13, Congress passed a bill (H.R. 2979) authorizing the Architect of the Capitol, on behalf of the Library, to acquire a 140,078-square-foot building in Culpeper, Va., for the storage and preservation of audiovisual materials. The David and Lucile Packard Foundation agreed to provide the funds for the acquisition of the property.

Important New Acquisitions

The Library receives millions of pieces each year, from copyright deposits, federal agencies, purchases, exchanges and gifts. Notable acquisitions during 1997 include: Supreme Court Justice Harry A. Blackmun's personal papers; the personal papers of cartoonist and dramatist Jules Feiffer; the papers and theatrical designs of Peggy Clark, one of the fore-

most lighting designers in the American theater; additions to the Ned Rorem Collection, devoted to one of this generation's most celebrated musicians; additions to the papers of lyric poet and biographer Muriel Rukeyser; approximately 1,200 radio transcription discs donated by the University of California at Los Angeles Film and Television Archive, including extremely rare radio recordings of Ed Wynn broadcasts from 1934; Helen Keller's personal copy of the Bible; and a splendid 1745 edition of *Horace*, owned by Thomas Jefferson, who annotated the inside cover with the meter scheme of each of the poems.

Preservation Improvements

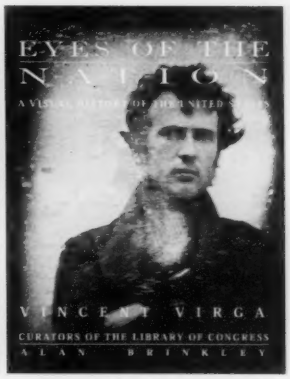
The Library in 1997 improved the preservation of its vast and diverse collections by: 1) developing a strategy for unified preservation of audio and video collections in digital as well as analog formats; 2) completing the mass deacidification treatment of 67,000 additional books from the general and special collections using the Bookkeeper limited-production contract and obtaining congressional approval of a plan that will make deacidification a permanent preservation activity, enabling the Library to deacidify many more books in the next four years; 3) implementing the emergency response plan by planning for advance contracting in the event of a disaster, initiating risk assessments in collections storage areas, training Library staff, refining emergency notification and communication systems, and replenishing response and recovery supplies; 4) producing protective enclosures using the computer-driven, automated box-making machine; 5) increasing labeling output by using an improved automation program and transferring labeling duties to the technicians in the Cataloging Directorate; 6) completing the microfilming of telephone directories from as early as 1884 through 1987; and 7) contributing to the National Digital Library by training staff and contractors in the proper handling of materials during the treating, preparation and scanning of collection items.

Copyright Office

The Copyright Office received nearly 630,000 claims and made some 570,000 registrations in 1997. Through its Web site, the Copyright Office disseminated public information and provided electronic access to its registration and recordation databases.

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) distributed more than 23 million items to some 777,000 readers in 1997. Outreach to Native Americans continued to be a priority area for NLS, along with adding more Native American literature to the collection.



The Library shared its riches with the public in two books: *The Library of Congress: The Art and Architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building* and *Eyes of the Nation: A Visual History of the United States*.

Bringing LC Treasures to the Public

The Library's collections were shared with tens of thousands of Americans through exhibitions, special events, symposia and traveling exhibitions. The major exhibition of the year was "American Treasures of the Library of Congress," which opened in May 1997 as a permanent installation of Library treasures showcasing America's past, including a rotating display of "Top Treasures." A special exhibition, "The Thomas Jefferson Building: Book Palace of the American People" (Nov. 4, 1997-April 30, 1998) celebrates the centennial of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

Co-publishing arrangements with trade publishers included *American Treasures in the Library of Congress: Memory/Reason/Imagination*, published by Harry N. Abrams; *Eyes of the Nation*, published by Alfred A. Knopf Inc.; and *The Library of Congress: The Art and Architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building*, published by W.W. Norton & Co. *American Treasures in the Library of Congress* was a Book-of-the-Month Club alternative selection for May 1997. *Eyes of the Nation* was selected by the Book-of-the-Month Club and the History Book Club.

The Library's bimonthly *Civilization* magazine, commercially published under a licensing agreement, completed its third year of publication with some 250,000 paid subscribers, who are also Library of Congress Associates.

Restoration and Renovation

The Library continued to execute its multiyear plan to outfit and occupy the remaining renovated spaces of the Jefferson and Adams buildings. The renovated spaces of the Jefferson Building include the African and Middle Eastern, Asian, European, Hispanic, Main, and Rare Book and Special Collections reading rooms, a new Visitors' Center and permanent exhibition space. The Coolidge Auditorium reopened on Oct. 29 with a performance by the Juilliard String Quartet, now in its 35th season as the Library's resident chamber music group.

Human Resources Improvements

The trend toward a downsized staff continued with 4,070 permanent Library employees on board during 1997. The Library enhanced the efficiency of its merit selection system by reducing the average time required to fill positions by 35 percent — from 168 workdays to 110. The Library implemented key provisions of the *Cook* class-action settlement agreement, including back-pay awards, promotions and reassignments. A three-day facilitative leadership training program strengthened the management skills and abilities of all Library managers and supervisors, and the Library established, as a part of the Office of the Librarian, an Internal University office to coordinate and enrich Library-wide training and development efforts and activities. The Library also continued to provide diversity awareness training to staff. In August, four Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities

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News from the Center for the Book

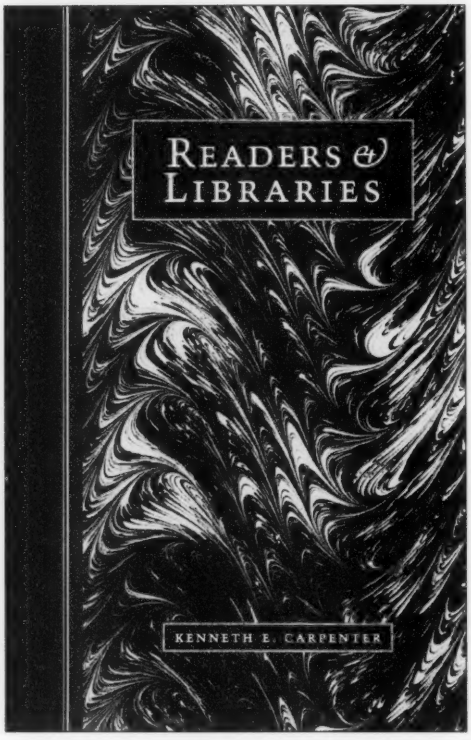
Book and Library History Update

■ **"The Ubiquitous American Library" Discussed.** On Oct. 31, noted library historian Wayne A. Wiegand of the Department of Library and Information Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, presented a talk at the Library called "The Ubiquitous American Library: A Look at an Understudied Yet Essential Reading Institution in the Twentieth Century."

Sponsored by the Center for the Book and presented in conjunction with the American Studies Association's 1997 Annual Convention, Mr. Wiegand's presentation was the second Center for the Book lecture in a project aimed at developing a multivolume history of libraries in American culture. The first lecture, "Readers & Libraries: Toward a History of Libraries and Culture in America," was presented by Kenneth E. Carpenter on Sept. 25, 1995 (see LC *Information Bulletin,* Oct. 16, 1995) and is available from the Center for the Book.

In his presentation Mr. Wiegand cited historical literature and statistics demonstrating that although libraries are to be found in almost every community in America, they are still one of the most understudied institutions. He concluded that until scholars explore more deeply the history of the American library as a "reading institution" that is an integral part of American democracy, librarians would continue to misunderstand their place in society even as they plan for the future.

Mr. Wiegand's talk will be published at a later date.



Single copies of *Readers & Libraries* are available without charge upon written request to the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington DC 20540-4920.

■ **Library History Advisers Meet.** In conjunction with Wayne Wiegand's Oct. 31 lecture, the Center for the Book hosted a distinguished group of book and library historians who are serving as advisers for the project to develop a multivolume history of libraries in American culture.

Kenneth Carpenter and Mr. Wiegand, the editors of the projected work, circulated a document that served as the basis for discussion. Several alternative approaches to organizing the history were presented in the paper, along with a provisional list of topics to be covered. Drawing on discussions at an earlier meeting at the Library, Mr. Carpenter noted that whatever broad themes the new work might emphasize, it must also "encompass much detail about the functioning of libraries," since no other historical project is likely to cover "the nitty gritty of librarianship."

Issues discussed by the advisers included: intended audience — general, scholarly or both?; whether the work contemplated was basically to be "encyclopedic, synthetic or interpretive?;" the possible use of "libraries as knowledge institutions" as a basic theme; the possibility of focusing on "questions to be asked" instead of particular themes; the desirability of focusing on particular libraries in specific places (the library as "site"); the possible roles of historical case studies; and how the proposed work might best take advantage of "the enormous reservoir of research that already had been done on libraries." Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Wiegand welcome comments on their proposal.

Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole is leading the project advisory board during its development. The board of distinguished historians includes "corresponding members" from Canada, England and France. Advisory board members participating in the Oct. 31 meeting were: (executive committee members are designated by an asterisk): Jane Aikin, National Endowment for the Humanities; Thomas Augst*, Harvard University; Phyllis Dain; Donald G. Davis, Jr.*, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Texas; Dee Garrison, Rutgers University; James N. Green*, Library Company of Philadelphia; Neil Harris*, University of Chicago; Edward G. Holley, University of North Carolina; Carl Kaestle, Brown University; Elizabeth Long*, Rice University; Marcus A. McCorison; Richard Newman, De Bois Institute; Joanne E. Passet*; Barbara Sicherman*, Trinity College; and Ian Willison, University of London.

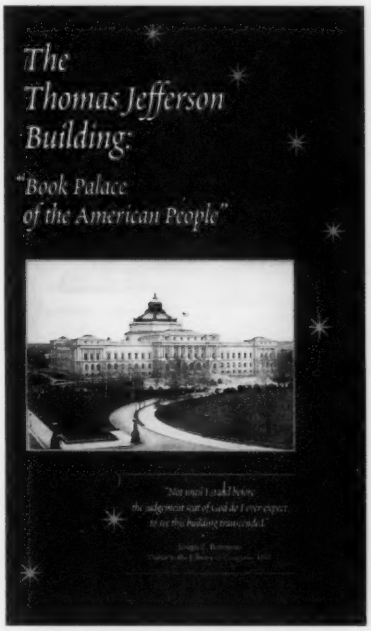
■ **Library History Seminar X.** The Library of Congress will host Library History X in Washington on Oct. 23-27, 2000. The topic will be "National Libraries: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future." As part of the Library of Congress's bicentennial commemoration, the seminar will be expanded beyond its usual historical scope to include papers about national libraries

today and in the future. The seminar co-chairs are John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, and Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services. Individuals interested in presenting papers should contact John Y. Cole, Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4920.

Library history seminars are held approximately every five years in cooperation with the American Library Association's Library History Roundtable and the journal *Libraries & Culture*, published by the University of Texas Press. Library History Seminar IX was held March 30-April 1, 1995, at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa. The topic was "Philanthropy and Libraries."

■ **"Marks in Books" Proceedings Published**. Papers from "Marks in Books," a January 1997 conference at Yale University, sponsored by the Bibliographical Projects Committee of the Bibliographical Society of America, with support from the Center for the Book, have been published in the December 1997 (Vol. 91, No. 4) issue of *The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*. Conference organizer Roger E. Stoddard of Harvard's Houghton Library edited the issue.

■ **Jefferson Building Exhibition to Close July 6.** "Book Palace of the American People," a popular exhibition in the Library's Great Hall that marks the centennial of the opening of the Thomas Jefferson Building, will close on July 6.



The exhibition brochure includes a brief history of the Jefferson Building by John Cole. Copies are available from the Center for the Book.

John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book and one of the exhibition's organizers, presented a live television tour of the exhibition on C-SPAN's "Washington Journal" on Dec. 18. He emphasized the enthusiastic public reaction to the building's opening on Nov. 1, 1897, pointing out the postcards in the exhibit that called the structure "the world's most beautiful building." More than half of the 165 items on display are from the private collections of Library of Congress employees. Mr. Cole explained that the Library would welcome, for its archives, additional items relating to the building's opening or its history. He also told C-SPAN viewers about the richly illustrated 320-page book about the building that was recently published by W.W. Norton: *The Library of Congress: The Art and Architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building* (1997).

Items on display include paintings, mirrors, trinket boxes, scissors, letter openers, watch fobs, buttonhooks, trays, paperweights, napkin rings, plates, cups and saucers, spoons, plaques and pillows.

■ **Jefferson Building Symposium Proceedings to Be Published.** The U.S. Capitol Historical Society will publish a volume based on the Nov. 14 symposium on the art and architecture of the Jefferson Building, which was cosponsored by the Center for the Book (see LC *Information Bulletin*, December 1997). "This was our most successful symposium ever," said Donald Kennon, the society's chief historian. "We had an overflow crowd of more than 200 people and continue to receive inquiries about the program and the building itself. For further information, contact the U.S. Capitol Historical Society, 200 Maryland Ave. N.E., Washington, DC 20002-5796.

1997
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interns completed the National Internship Program, now in its second year.

Gift and Trust Funds

Private gifts supported a variety of new and continuing programs, including: the National Digital Library; the Junior Fellows Program; the "American Treasures" exhibition, and three major exhibitions scheduled to open in 1998 ("The African American Odyssey," "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic" and "Sigmund Freud: Conflict and Culture"); the Bicentennial Gala, the first benefit in the 197-year history of the Library; the National Film Registry Tour; the Center for the Book; and many other Library activities.

For the NDL program, $6.5 million in new pledges were made, bringing the total in pledges and gifts from the private sector to more than $28 million by year's end. In addition, Madison Council member Alexander Papamarkou pledged $2 million to establish the Harissios Papamarkou Chair in Education at the Library of Congress.

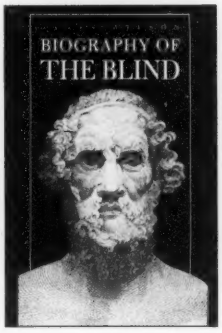
Through the planned giving program, the Library received $1.2 million in various types of gifts. These included bequests from the estates of Rudolph M. Lessing, Lillian G. Edeliant, Dwight E. Gray and Marguerite S. Roll (a former Madison Council member) totaling more than $792,000. These bequests benefited the Library's Local History and Genealogy Collections and the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. A five-year charitable remainder trust of $100,000 was created by Edward and Joyce Miller to benefit the Library's general collections. Income of more than $278,000 received by the Library from various Charitable Trusts and planned gift vehicles benefited programs of the Music Division, Library curatorial projects and maintenance of the Hispanic Reading Room.

— Ms. Fischer is a writer-editor in Information Technology Services.

N. Alicia Byers

Mrs. Colin Powell (far left) and Gen. Powell (far right) with the Librarian and Mrs. Billington at the Library's Bicentennial Gala on Oct. 7

Biography of the Blind Wins Art Directors' Gold Medal



The commemorative edition of James Wilson's *Biography of the Blind* has once again received recognition for its design.

This time the book that was published by LC's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and the Friends of Libraries for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals in North America received the gold medal design award at the 48th Annual Show of the Art Directors' Club of Metropolitan Washington on Nov. 1 at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington.

Biography of the Blind was one of 150 entries for the show selected from among 1,300 submissions. Doug Fuller, chairman of this year's event, explained that the entries were rated on the basis of their "exceptional design." Eric Baker of Eric Baker Design Associates Inc. in New York City; Rick Binger of RBD / Creative Services in San Francisco; and Pat Samata of Samata Mason in Chicago formed the panel of judges for the 1997 contest.

Last year *Biography of the Blind* was selected for the prestigious Fifth Biennial AIGA 50 design competition by the American Institute of Graphic Arts' Washington chapter. It was one of 50 works selected from 573 submissions.

Originally published in four separate editions from 1821 to 1838, *Biography of the Blind* presents the biographies of more than 60 blind people "who have distinguished themselves," beginning with "the father of epic poetry," Homer. The 528-page commemorative edition combines the biographies under one cover and contains notes by Kenneth Stuckey, research librarian of the Perkins School for the Blind in Watertown, Mass.

James Wilson, 1775-1845, was born in Richmond, Va., and grew up in Belfast, Northern Ireland. He was blind from the age of four and devoted his adult life to documenting the achievements of blind people. Mr. Stuckey says Mr. Wilson's work is important because "it offers insights into the lives of blind people before the great emancipators of the blind, such as Valentin Haüy, Louis Braille, Samuel G. Howe and Sir Francis Campbell, who influenced the education, welfare and rehabilitation of the blind throughout the 19th and 20th centuries."

The commemorative edition of *Biography of the Blind* was designed and composed by Robert L. Wiser of Archetype Press Inc. of Washington. Mr. Wiser explains that this edition is a facsimile of earlier English editions of Mr. Wilson's works, the first published by D. Lyons in Belfast in 1821. The other three were published by J.W. Showell in Birmingham, England, in 1833, 1835 and 1838. Mr. Wiser used a digital version of Monotype Bulmer, which is based on types cut by William Martin for the Shakespeare Printing Office of William Bulmer.

Swann Gallery for Caricature and Cartoon Opens

On Feb. 25, the Library opened the Swann Gallery, a new exhibition space in the Thomas Jefferson Building devoted to the art of caricature and cartoon. The inaugural exhibition, "Monstrous Craws & Character Flaws: Masterpieces of Cartoon and Caricature at the Library of Congress," features 18 original works by historical masters such as Thomas Nast and Honoré Daumier, as well as recently acquired work by modern artists such as Garry Trudeau, Robert Minor, Oliver Harrington, Dale Messick, Jules Feiffer and Al Hirschfeld (see LC *Information Bulletin*, January 1998). The exhibition will run through July 6, 1998.

The exhibition takes its title from James Gillray's 1787 etching *Monstrous Craws, at a New Coalition Feast*, which lampoons King George III and his family. Also included in the display are a seldom-seen original woodblock by Thomas Nast and the resultant engraving that was published in *Harper's Weekly*. French master Honoré Daumier is represented by one of his most powerful political works, "Rue Transnonain, April 15, 1834," which depicts a republican worker killed by Louis-Philippe's troops.

In addition, the Swann Gallery offers a permanent facsimile exhibition on the history of caricature and cartoon, illustrated with images drawn from the Library's holdings.

The Swann Gallery showcases the Library's collections in rotating exhibitions and promotes the continuing Swann Foundation program in the study of cartoon, caricature and illustration, while also offering a provocative and informative selection of works by past masters. New York advertising executive Erwin Swann (1906-1973) assembled an extraordinarily diverse collection of nearly 2,000 works of cartoon art representing 400 artists and spanning two centuries. He developed the collection specifically to promote the preservation and connoisseurship of original cartoon and illustration drawings.

The Library's related cartoon holdings include the largest collection of American political prints in existence, the finest assemblage of English satirical prints outside Great Britain, outstanding holdings of original drawings by generations of America's best cartoonists and illustrators, an important collection of early comic books and extensive runs of rare satirical and comic journals from Europe and the United States.

Curators for the exhibition are Harry Katz and Sara Duke. The gallery, located adjacent to the new Visitors' Center in the Jefferson Building, will be open to the public from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday. An illustrated checklist will be available to visitors.

Budget

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make millions of interesting, important items in a variety of media available on-line in local communities throughout America by the year 2000. ... Congress, through its library, is ensuring that the tools of learning — and of learning about America — will be universally accessible in the next millennium.

To continue to move forward ... the Library requests funding for the following major new items or initiatives in the fiscal 1999 budget:

(1) additional automation hardware, software and services to ensure that the Library's operations continue and that on-line access is available electronically after the year 2000 century change;

(2) implementation of key elements of our security plan, including additional security aides to operate X-ray scanners at public building entrances and anti-theft devices for the collections;

(3) additional funds for the Congressional Research Service to support a staff succession plan to help ensure the continuity of high-quality congressional services;

(4) funding for off-site collections storage of print materials at Fort Meade, Md., and of audiovisual materials at Culpeper, Va.; and

(5) the purchase of an additional 5,000 talking book machines to ensure their ... availability for blind and physically handicapped persons.

During this time of budget constraints, Congress has continued [to support] the Library, increasing its budget over the past several years. However, the actual number of appropriated full-time equivalent (FTE) positions has declined by 539, or 11.9 percent, since fiscal 1992.

The Library's fiscal 1999 budget asks for a partial recapture of the FTEs lost since fiscal 1992 by requesting funding for 42 additional FTEs (net of program reductions) — a level that is still 424 FTEs, or 9.3 percent, lower than in fiscal 1992. The Library is not requesting additional FTEs to operate off-site collections storage sites. We plan to use contract support for these new activities.

The Library is working on ways to carry out its mission in a more economical manner by reengineering major business processes. Because the Library's services are ... labor intensive (some 70 percent of our budget is for payroll costs), future economies must come primarily from redesigning or modifying our major operations and from investing further in automation; both will improve the productivity of our staff.

Implementation of the Legislative Information System (LIS), the Integrated Library System (ILS), the Electronic Cataloging in Publication (ECIP) system, the Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation and Deposit System (CORDS) and the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) will make it possible for the Library to do more for less in the future. However, these initiatives will not provide significant financial savings in fiscal 1999.

Funding our fiscal 1999 budget request, including provisions for mandatory pay and price-level increases, will enable the Library to sustain its basic services while continuing to build more modern operations needed for an increasingly electronic future. In short, we believe Congress should sustain its fruitful investment in the Library, which has historically been a gift to the nation and will be even more important during the next millennium.

Major Accomplishments During FY 1997

During fiscal 1997, the Library developed a 1997-2004 Strategic Plan, a Security Plan and a Year 2000 Plan; provided objective, timely, nonpartisan and confidential legislative support to Congress on a wide range of issues; reduced our uncataloged backlog by another million items; completed key provisions of the Library's longstanding Cook class action settlement agreement, making back-pay awards, promotions and reassignments; received an unqualified "clean" audit opinion on the Library's fiscal 1996 consolidated financial statements; strengthened the security of our collections; celebrated the 100th anniversary of the Thomas Jefferson Building; and inaugurated the Library's bicentennial efforts.

The Library improved services to Congress and the nation through technology, installing the first release of the legislative information retrieval system, recording dramatic increases in Internet usage and receiving many Internet awards. The Library is making tangible progress toward meeting our Strategic Plan objectives and preparing for the 21st century.

■ Bicentennial and Information Age

Planning for the Bicentennial commemoration in 2000 began in 1997 with the appointment of a steering committee of senior Library managers under the leadership of the Librarian of Congress. The bicentennial goal is "to inspire creativity in the century ahead by stimulating greater use of the Library of Congress and libraries everywhere."

The Library's 200th anniversary is a unique opportunity to revalidate the historical role of libraries as centers of learning and to reinvigorate the nation through greater use of libraries and wider access to knowledge. The bicentennial theme of "Libraries — Creativity — Liberty" reflects the essential role that the Library of Congress and all libraries play in a dynamic democracy.

To ensure that the Library's operations continue and materials remain available electronically after the year 2000, to improve automation security and planning and to continue critical automation projects, the Library is requesting an increase of $3,281,395 ... for the Integrated Library System. [This represents a net reduction of $2,040,000 from the amount budgeted for fiscal 1998.] Major elements of this increase are:

- **Computer Workstations and Equipment:** The Library is dependent on computer workstations as the primary tools to perform most tasks and requires an increase of $2,000,000 to. . . [replace] 700 computer workstations. The year 2000 century change makes a number of early-model computers unusable and requires the Library to accelerate their replacement. The Library also requires $1,200,000 to purchase additional server and storage equipment. The growth in on-line content and the transition from the traditional computer mainframe environment to the more modern client-server model, which utilizes large UNIX servers and magnetic disk storage devices, require more equipment to store, process and deliver ever-increasing quantities of current and historical information.
- **Computer Security:** The increased ... dependence on computer technology and [the] integration and connection of automated systems via networks have increased the importance of computer security. The Library is requesting $668,784 to fund two FTEs, software and disaster-recovery contract services. The Library needs to focus additional resources on both preventing a potential disaster through improved security and implementing disaster recovery plans.
- **Information Technology Services FTEs:** The Library's workload has increased in areas such as legislative information retrieval system support, technology planning and electronic mail support. The Library requests funding for six FTEs

and $506,352 to ensure that critical automation projects for Congress and the Library have sufficient technical support.

- **Law Library Automation Support:** LC is requesting three FTEs ($240,201) and $100,000 in contractor support to make possible the Law Library's transition to an increasingly digital environment. Twenty percent of the legal information used to respond to congressional requests is now available only in electronic form, and this percentage is growing. Automation support is crucial if the Law Library is to keep up with this rapid change and provide more access to more information with limited resources.
- **Integrated Library System:** Implementation planning for an Integrated Library System (ILS) began in 1997. An ILS will provide a computer platform that is year 2000-compliant and ... improve Library operations and collections security. Library staff are evaluating responses to the Request for Proposals (RFP) issued last year and will present an implementation plan for congressional approval prior to procurement of the system. The fiscal 1999 budget includes $3,544,000 (a reduction of $2,040,000 from fiscal 1998) for annual system maintenance charges and software fees, for additional computer equipment and for contract services to convert massive manual files.

■ Security of Staff, Collections and Facilities

A highlight of fiscal 1997 was the completion of a comprehensive Library Security Plan. The plan provides a framework for the physical security of the Library's collections, facilities, staff, visitors and other assets. Collections security is the centerpiece.

The plan was developed by a team of security professionals, curators and senior librarians. The plan articulates a collections prioritization scheme that establishes five different levels of risk, providing the strongest protection for the Library's treasures and other rare items and appropriate degrees of security controls for other parts of the Library's collections.

The process of assessing the status of collections security within custodial divisions has been initiated, and the completed assessments enable the Library to prioritize the use of limited security resources.

Consistent with security planning, the Library is requesting an increase of $2,458,331 to enhance entry security, to record ownership markings on materials as early in the acquisition process as possible and to conduct additional detailed risk assessments within areas [where collections materials are processed, stored and transported].

For entry security, the Library needs 13 additional FTEs ($355,331) to staff X-ray scanners and metal detectors at public entrances, which would bring our entry security up to the standards outlined in our plan. The budget also includes funding for X-ray scanners and upgraded metal detectors ($627,000).

The security plan highlights the vulnerability of items that are in process prior to their marking and tagging. The Library is requesting $993,500 in the Copyright Office appropriation for theft-detection devices and contract staff to apply them.

■ Off-Site Storage and Preservation

The Library's preservation and arrearage-reduction efforts are linked to the development of secondary storage sites to house processed materials and to provide for growth of the collections through the first part of the 21st century. The first storage module at the Fort Meade, Md., campus, which employs cardboard boxes on wide-span shelving and houses paper-based collections (primarily books) is scheduled for occupancy by the end of fiscal 1999.

In addition, the Library's Audio Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Va., is scheduled for acquisition by gift during 1999. The Library is requesting $1,320,724 for start-up costs at Fort Meade and for six months' funding at both of these off-site storage locations.

The Architect of the Capitol is also requesting a new operating allotment for the Culpeper Center in the amount of $119,000 and an increase of $81,000 for electricity and fuel oil costs in the "Capitol Power Plant" appropriation to cover the Culpeper facility's utility costs.

■ Audio/Visual Equipment

The Library is requesting an increase of $643,000 for the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound (MBRS) equipment base (from $232,700 to $875,700) to replace old, failing equipment. MBRS equipment provides research access for media formats [that] are no longer produced, and the replacement of equipment is critical to continuing access to audiovisual materials by researchers and staff. The current base cannot handle the replacement of 70 equipment pieces that are either in danger of imminent failure or approaching that category.

■ Law Library

The Law Library of Congress maintains the largest collection of legal materials in the world and also houses a unique body of foreign-trained lawyers to supply legal research and analysis, primarily for Congress, on the laws of other nations, international law and comparative law. More than 200 jurisdictions are covered — some 80 percent of the sovereign entities of the world that issue laws and regulations. The Law Library utilizes this talent to maintain and develop the breadth and depth of a demanding collection, as well as to provide reference services whenever and for as long as either chamber is in session (as mandated by Congress). These are daunting responsibilities. The U.S. Courts, the executive branch and the legal community also depend heavily on the Law Library's collections.

The Law Library's FTEs have declined from 98 in fiscal 1992 to 91 in fiscal 1998. While the Law Library has been creative in attempting to meet its responsibilities, particularly with the development of its Global Legal Information Network (GLIN), a multinational legal database, funding for five FTEs ($251,750) is crucial . ... The five FTEs would restore reference services to an acceptable level, increase the number of legal research courses taught to congressional staff, improve book retrieval services, which improves all activities, and expedite legal report preparation for Congress.

■ Copyright Office

The Library's Copyright Office promotes creativity and effective copyright protection, annually processing more than 620,000 claims, of which 560,000 are registered for copyright, and responding to more than 420,000 requests for information. More than 850,000 works received through the copyright system are transferred to the Library, forming the core of the Library's immense Americana collections.

The Library is requesting an increase of $1,266,000 to improve the security of the collections by tagging and marking Copyright Office materials upon receipt, by conducting additional risk assessments and by implementing the automated reader registration system. All of the Copyright Office's security initiatives are consistent with the Library's security plan (discussed above) and are critical to the protection of the nation's intellectual heritage.

The Library is requesting two changes in its authority to use Copyright Office

receipts. First, a reduction of $2,340,000 is requested to reflect the end of receipts accompanying filings from the GATT Uruguay Round Agreements Act (P.L. 103-465). Second, an increase of $1,000,000 is requested for additional discretionary fee charges (e.g., special services). The Library is requesting authority to use the additional $1,000,000 in projected receipts to support the Copyright Office Electronic Registration, Recordation and Deposit System (CORDS) project ($356,058) and to improve the registration process ($643,942). The additional receipts for CORDS would expand development and testing efforts.

CORDS is the electronic future of the Copyright Office and provides the public with an electronic means to submit copyright claims and documents, which streamlines internal processing. Development as well as testing will continue through successive phases, culminating in a significant number of electronic registrations over the Internet in fiscal 2000. During the year 2004, LC expects to receive at least 100,000 works in digital form: census data, films, music, encyclopedias, scientific papers, legal documents and much else.

Congress revised the structure by which statutory fees are determined three months ago (P.L. 105-80, Nov. 13, 1997). The new law authorizes the Register of Copyrights to increase statutory fees; to do this, a cost study is required along with an economic analysis of the proposal, which explains the various considerations, for example, in addition to cost, operational factors and public policy concerns. Taking into consideration the timetable for comments from public hearings, the economic analysis and congressional review, the Library did not include a statutory fee increase in the fiscal 1999 budget.

■ Congressional Research Service

As a shared source of nonpartisan analysis and information, CRS is a valuable and cost-effective asset to Congress. CRS provides every member and committee with support at all stages of the legislative process, from the formulation of ideas through oversight of programs previously created. In expanding the CRS mission in 1970, Congress embraced and implemented the concept of a cost-effective, pooled research effort in support of lawmaking at all stages. Now, more than ever, CRS's importance to Congress has grown as Congress grapples with increasingly complex legislation, does so with fewer committee staff and seeks efficient ways to acquire the objective analysis and information needed to conduct its legislative business.

The Library is requesting $871,770 to support the hiring of 20 additional CRS analysts to ensure the continuity of congressional services. Half of CRS's staff will be eligible to retire by the year 2006, and according to a staff survey, nearly two-thirds of those eligible plan to do so in that time period. The loss of such a large number of experienced staff poses a threat to CRS's ability to maintain the current level of service to members and committees in a wide variety of subject areas. The succession plan is designed to provide time to train entry-level staff and build their expertise and knowledge of the legislative process in time for them to take over from specialists who have provided such research and analysis for 20 to 25 years.

I am continually impressed with the uniqueness of the services that CRS provides and its importance to Congress. No one else does or can do what CRS provides you daily: namely, impartial analysis ... combined with a range of opinions representing diverse scholarship. The expertise required to provide these services has to be learned in the act of doing it — because this type of work is simply not done anywhere else. Therefore, if we are to provide future Congresses with what you have today, we must be able to initiate this replacement process and mentoring plan.

■ NLS/BPH

The Library administers a 66-year-old cooperative effort with state and local agencies and the United States Postal Service to provide a free national library program of braille and recorded materials for blind and physically handicapped persons. The Library selects and produces full-length books and magazines in braille and on recorded discs and cassettes and provides special playback equipment. Reading materials and playback machines are distributed to a network of cooperating regional and subregional (local) libraries, where they are circulated to eligible borrowers and returned to libraries by postage-free mail.

The current budget level (fiscal 1998) for talking-book machines would provide for the purchase of some 56,000 cassette book machines (CBM) in fiscal 1999, but the Library projects that $1,250,000 is necessary to purchase another 5,000 CBMs to ensure the continued availability of the machines for blind and physically handicapped individuals.

■ Library Buildings and Grounds

The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) is responsible for the structural and mechanical care and the maintenance of the Library's buildings and grounds. In coordination with the Library, the AOC has requested a capital budget of $6,474,000, an increase of $3,964,000. The AOC capital budget includes funding for 11 projects totaling $4,002,000 in appropriations that were requested by the Library.

In addition, the Library is proposing, as another project, the transfer of $1,500,000 in gift funds to the AOC for the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center in Culpeper, Va.

Library-requested projects, as well as AOC-identified projects, are prioritized based on critical need and in accordance with both the Library's Strategic and Security Plans. The projects (1) improve the security of our staff and the collections by providing additional electronic card readers, sensor devices and other protections; (2) support the preservation of LC's collections, including improved environmental conditions; and (3) ensure the life and safety of LC's staff and visitors. Properly storing the Library's collections in a secure, safe and environmentally sound facility is the most important step toward preserving our collections for future generations.

I urge the committee to support the Architect's Library Buildings and Grounds budget and his position that reinvestment in the existing infrastructure is necessary and prudent to support program operations and to avoid future costly facility costs.

Proposed Legislation

The Library has submitted two legislative proposals to our authorizing committees. First, the authorization for the American Folklife Center (AFC) expires on Sept. 30, 1998. The AFC's Board of Directors and the Library are seeking permanent authorization for the AFC. There is consensus within the folklore community on the need for this legislation. Second, in connection with its Bicentennial, LC is seeking legislation that would provide appropriate congressional oversight for the observance and all activities associated with it.

The Library appreciates the committee's support of a new revolving fund for the Cooperative Acquisitions Program and is planning to request ... further authorization of a revolving fund for other fee-based activities as recommended by the General Accounting Office. ...

— *Edward Ohnemus*

Mr. Ohnemus is assistant editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

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